#### WANTED.

"FOUND," "BOARDING," &c.-Ad oming under these headings, not ex-ED-A WHT-NURSE-Apply at 409

Basters. Apply at 184 Hopkins-stre

ED-A SITUATION-By a young man a care of horses, milk cows and werk i Beforence good. Inquire at 48 Plum degrate.

PRD-A GIRL-To do housework. Mus good washer and frener. Good wages t person. Apply at the basement of the Fourth-st., near Main. de27-b\*

ANTED-MONEY-Pittsburg and Wheeling Beney will be brught at the best rates, CANFIRLD & BERTRAM, 4f No. 197 East Front-street, ANTED-A BOY-To stay in a store-one good manners, respectable appearance, and none well recommended. Apply a BINSON'S Book-store, 160 Vinest. about the dele-as

NTEB-GIRL-To do general housework.
Must be a good washer and fronce. Wages
week. Apply to Mrs. S. G. CHAPMAN, south
Mayo-at. bet. York and Columbia, Newport
at 68 Walnut-st., Cincinnati. de28-b\* NTED-A SITUATION-By an American Protestant girl, to do chamberwork. Also ton by a young woman to do chamberwork ting and froning. Call at 233 Baco-st. AND.

NTED-TO PUBCHASE—For cash, a Mebedeen or Piano. Any person having such
nument, and preferring the cash, should and
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the cash.

ANGER.

ANTED-By a small family, without chil tren, one large front room, or two of medius afairblahed, and near enough to a restauran

ANTED-\$25,000 Business paper; also purchasers for real estate located in all parts selly and cennty, by W. H. PHILLIPS, Real Sote and Bill Broker, No. S3 West Third. ANTED-PARTNER-Silent or active, with s, in Covington-will pay 40 per cent, on the sent per annum. Address lock-box 315, atf. 0.

ARTED - VISITORS - All kinds of plain and faury cases and the best style of work. It tower then else where, may be had at JOHNSON'S JERY, Ninth and Main. Good likenesses from the powerful.

ANTED-TWO SHOEMAKESS-Or other young men, to board in a private family; well set to the former. Good board; comfortable with fire, &c. Apply at north-west corner o at sud Breadway.

ANTED-SITUATION - A competent and well-recommended American girl to do chamand house-work in a smallfamily. Apply at Girls Employment Office 187 Walnut-Atrest, and floor [degr L\*] CHAPIN & US. WANTED-FOUSEKEEPES-An American middle-aged woman, who can furnish refer-ors, can have a good situation and a pleasant me in a small family in the city. Apply to N J IAPIN, 187 Walnut-st., second floor. de27 b\* ANTED-Five or six gentlemen can have three bed tooms, firmished or unfurnished, board, in a private family, where no others id be taken. Gas and state in each room. Termis-erate. Address "B. B.," Press office. dell'1-b\* ANTED-MEN Seeking situations as ciprics salesmen, &c., should apply at the Mer-nix Clerk & Registry Office, 125 Walnut, street, ag-established. Reference to first class houses HALE CO.

HALE & CO. ANTED-A situation as house keeper in a first-class hotel, in the Western or Southers try, by an experienced and in every way community person. Address R. S. Press office.

Back

ANTED-TO SEL L-Double-entry Book keeping Scholarships on Bacon's, Gundry' eging Scholarships on Bacon's, (funder's Colleges, god for full course and day and study. Time unlimited. Young mon save y buying Certificates at TUTTLE'S Ex-dice, N. W. cor. Sycamore and Third. W. E. ACKLEY.

WANTED-MEN-With a capital of from 31 to 85, to sell an entirely new article, used in every cantile and business-office in this and other so. Agents make from Sa to Sc, and have made a day. For particular, address F. H. OS-BNE & DO, BOX 1,915, Circulantal Postoffice, all Agents to call at Bacon's College, Sixth and Jaut-sta, Office No. 4. For a sample of the area, inclose eight postage-stamps. We offer a change for a good accelulation in neighboring

# FOR RENT.

TOR RENT-A NEAT COTTAGE-On Clin tou at , near Linn. Apply to C. M. MURCH WEID.

NOR RENT-THE LARGE HALL-Corner of Fifth st, and Central-av., and Leave for sale, degr. b\* POR RENT-RESIDENCE 158 Sycamore at , recond door below Fifth, east side. Apply between 9 A. M. and B.F. M., at the effice of R. El-Lis, Jr., it West Third-st. de2a by POR RENT A FRONT ROOM To a lady, or a gouthern and lady, furnished or unfur-lined, with or without board. Apply at No. 114 ant Fifth-st. FOR RENT-Dwelling No. 183 Third-st, be twent Bace and Elm. Ten rooms, large and mall. Bout \$335 per menth. Apply to E. GEST, & A. G. BURT's Bank, 161 Main-st. de21-b\* FOR MENT-That superior Business Boom or Office, No. 1, second story, Applie Building, orner of Fitth and Wainut, including a valuable genery, if desired. Also, the upper part of a two-tory Birck House in Newport. TOR RENT-OUTTAGE At \$10 per month; three rooms; couth side of Soventh st, below lound. Apply to W. E. ACKLEY, at Tuttle's Exbange Office, N. W. cor. Spremore and Third-sta. [de28-b]

FOR HENT-A comfortable room in a priva jen. Also, one gentleman can be accommodate jith board. Apply at No. 59 Seventh-st. Go. dell'-b\* POR RENT-WITH BUARD-Two neatly-furnished and pleasantly-situated rooms, in a resectable private family, suitable for two or three natheneu. Reference required. Inquire at 333 ms-street. POR RENT-ROOMS-Two or three desirable sleeping rooms, furnished, for single goatlomen, squire at 137 Main-street, between Third and ourth, dois tf

CORRECT - DWELLING HOUSE - 175 Cin-ton-street, in good repair, and provided with rdrant, cistern, gas-fixtures, &c. Reut \$25 per with, in advance Apply at Western Union Tale-ch Office, cor. Third and Wa'put. doi:10. but land, together with a good house, contain-aeven rooms, good one and house, contain-peach and apple orchard, good water and every og convenient and necessary for a gouleman out business in Chaoimani, being very convenient the draft possession given on the ist day of Jan-7, itsi. Apply to T. WHIGHT, M. D., Carthage, [de22-if] RENT-Five and one-half acres of the

FOR SALE.

DR SALE-SINGER SEWING-MACHINE-in good order. Price \$30. Apply at 112 Vine-dez. by COR SALE-BARE CHANCE-A party with \$200 cash, or good note, can buy an establish, legitimate business, paying 300 por ct. Sull particulars, at Rocas L second story, Building, cor. Fifth and Walnut de28-by Bale Bale Dous A number of full bred Black and ian Terries Doug from seek to nine mouths old. The old-ian be seen killing rats at the stables input st., between Vine and Bace. PR SALE-DRY GOODS \$200 worth, which will sail cheap for each, or will exchange at price for a good vacuus building-lot in this Apply at TAYLOR'S Hoslery Store, No 1400 hestroel.

MOR RALE-GEOCKHY-Sheet and Figures with a convenient tenement for rout. Also, a seathle door Safe (Hall's patent). Will sell for 198, and take Miscouri money at par. 2, J. 25, 187 Walnut at , second floor. Self-by MALE-OR EXCHANGE on acros Lund alphy Co. Ind near county-east and v in a plank road; facilities for milling, chose a company for more another. M. J. CHA-you, 157 Waleut at, second floor, days be deli-if B. HITTREDGE & CO. ;

#### BOARDING.

DOAR DING-Two pleasant rooms, for fam. BOARDING A gentlemen and lady and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 87 Pike-st. dezs-b

BOARDING Two fine front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with heard will be tacant on the 1st of January. Apply at 222 West Fourthest. BOARDING—A few single gentlemen, or fam-liles, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, at 200 Third-at, north-side three doors cant of Plum-st.

BOAH DING—Wanted, a gentleman and lady, or three single gentlemen, to board with a private family; fine room; gas and fire; central location, Address O. L., Press Office. dels b\*

BOARDING-Two or three single gentlemer can be accommodated, in a private family with a fire, large front room and good board; gas other conveniences, and fire, if required. Location central. Address H. M., Press Office. Boom large and pleasantly situated, with all conveniences. References exchanged. Address Lit. LEY, Press Office.

BOARDING - IN A PRIVATE FAMILY— The advertiser desires to take a gentleman and wife, to occupy a pleasant second-story frost room, furnished with gas and fuel. Location cen-tral. References required. Address C., Box No. 1,131, Postsfice.

#### LOST.

LOST-SEAL RING-On Christmas evening better W. engraved on the scal. A reward of will be paid for its return to this office. deri-b I OST-POCKET-BOOK-In parsing from Ches nut to Fourteenth-st., thence to Bressen. I contained mementors of value to the owner only The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Trees Office.

LOST - DOG - On the 25th inst., a black-and-tal strongly method with red. A liberal reward will be seen to the black leather collar, bound with red. A liberal reward will be seen to the funder upon leaving him at National Internace Company's Office, S. W. corner of Main and Front-sts.

#### FOUND.

FOUND-A SEM OF MONEY-On Tuesday, or by faithest, pear Main. The owner can have it by calling on J. L. KEMPER, 284 Main-st., at A. M.

### PERSONAL.

from you since my return. Write and explain t WM. C. MORGAN, de2s-b\*

### STRAYED.

k-2 2; a red and-white Cow, about hime years old with calf-reven months. Give information concern ing her to MICHAEL CARNEY, Sixth-st., bet Broadway and Culvert-st. do2-b\*

#### AUCTION SALES.

colored Trins, thromes black in rich gilt frames, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 29, at #16 o'clock at eur Store, 18 East Fourth-at.

This sale will close the consignment. The col-

This sale will close the consignment. The collection is very superior

de25

JACUB GRAFF, Auctioneer,
de28

LETION SALE-By JACOB GRAFF & CO.
A The sale of clegant Silver-plated Ware, fine
Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, &c.,
will be continued at Silver Watches, Clocks, &c.,
William Continued at Silver, Continued and Salver, Silver, S The fitte is oren, and Goods are on exhibition throughout the day. JACOB GRAFF, Auctioneer.

A ICTION SALE—By JACOB GRAFF & CO.

Stock and Fixtures of a Wall-paper Store, by
Order of Court, to close the Estate—On FRIDAY
MORNING, December 22, at 9% o'clock, will be
sold at Auction, at 283 Main at., between Sixth
and Seventh, the chilical stock of Wall-paper, com-

JACOB GRAFF. Auctioneer, No. 18 East Fourth-st.

A UCTION SALE-By WELLS & MILESNo. 25 Peart at. -150 cases Boots, Shoes and
Bregans at Anction, for cash, We will sell, on FRIDAY MORNING, December 28, at nine o'slock, a
fresh and desirable stock of Men's Boys' and Youths'
Call, Kip and Grain Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
ALSO-50 cases Women's Misses' and Children's
Eid, Goat and Morocco Boots and Gaiters,
de25
H. S. MILES, Anctioneer.

A UCTION SALE-BY W. W. WERT. No. 154 Main-street, two doors above Fourth-street. Every morning, afternoon and evening of this week-Fancy goods of every description; Genta furnishing goods: such as Shirts, Undershirts, Drawer's, Suspenders, Collars, Neck-ties, Searfs, &c. and a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of every description, to be closed out befire the first of January.

WM.WILSON McGREW, 61 South-west Corner Main and Fourth-sts.

CINCINNATI, OHIO. tohes repaired by experienced Clocks

# LEGAL.

NATI.—Sale by the Chief of Police.—At or bout 2 o'clock P. M., on the list day of December.

D. 1860, near the western terminus of Eighth treet, in the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, I shall sell, at public vendue, the followin prepetty, to wit: Twenty-three Hogs, in purse ance of an order of sale from the Police Court, the City of Cincinnati, to me directed, said hot having been found running at large in the cit aforessid, and by me imponsised, in compilian with an Ordinance passed by the City Council the City of Cincinnati, on the 131 day of December, A. D. 1860. Terms of sale exh.

LEWIS WILSON, Chief of Polica, de2s-c POLICE COURT, CITY OF CINCIN-NATL-Sale by the Chief of Police. - At or

A DHINISTRATOR'S SALE -ESTATE A of MARY RECKELER, Deceased. On SAT-UBDAY MOSNING, December 29, at 9 o'clock, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, at 347 Seventh-st., between Mound and Cutter, the House-hould Furniture of said decedent, consisting of Carles, Chairs, Stoves Queensware, etc. W. B. DENNIS, Administrator.

CONSTABLES SALE, BY VIRTU of an order of sale, to me directed, I will sell, an MONDAY, December BI, 1850, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the engine-shep of Mesers Lyons & Bell, northwest corner of Third and Lock-str, the following roots and chattels, to-wit: One Steam-engine, and Fixtures to same, taken is attachment, as the property of W. D. Cumulugs, at the suit of W. McLean t.c. D. H. WOODBUFF, Constable, Cincinnati, December 20, 1860.

# COVINGTON.

THE FAIR FOR THE HOSPITAL ON SEVENTH-N MONDAY, DECEMBER II, AT ODD-FEL-LOWS' HALL,

And continue, in the afternoons and evenings, un-til January 2.

This institution is intended for the sick poor, without distinction or preference. It is in charge of the Regular Faculty of Medicine, Drs. Blackburn, Bolt and Duke being the attendant physicians for the ensuing three months.

The domestic charge and nursing is committed to the downed Sisters of Charity, who give their ontire lives to these dutler.

# THE HOME CIRCLE

Is just the thing for a gift to a musical friend, being a collection of the most popular and beautiful Plano-forke Music, comprising Marches, Waltzes, Pelkan, Schottlisches, Bodowas, Quadrilies, Control Dances, etc.

Over 200 pages of the choicest Music, which could not be purchased in sheet loss for less than \$25.

The Home Cyrele sused in three styles of binding, at the following prices:

Sail gift. forwarded by mall upon receipt Copies forwarded by mall upon receipt of the price.

JOHN CHURCH, Ja.,

66 West Fourth-st.,

Publisher of Music and Importer of Music and Importer of Music and Importer of Music and Importer of Music all Instruments.

# HOME CIRCLE!

Skates! Skates! Skates! 184 Main-street.

# THE DAILY PRESS.

.....DECEMBER 28 City News.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE .- Joseph and His

NATIONAL THEATER.—Complimentary benefit of W. H. Hamblin. The Last Days of Pompeii, My Fellow Clerk and The American Vidocq.

SMITH & NIXON'S .- Campbell Minstrels. ABT-HALL, OPERA-HOUSE, - Church's Heart

New partnerships will leave their job printing with Morris, 79 West Third-street. CLOARS.-Read S. Wilson's cloak adverisement on second page.

WATER-WORKS MATTERS.—The Trustees of the Water-works held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, but transacted no busi-ness of importance,

DISCHARGED FROM JAIL.—Mr. Hurley, the Third-street Intelligence Agent, was dis-charged from jail yesterday. Those out of employment can give him a call. BENEFIT OF MR. W. T. PORTER AT THE OPERA-HOUSE,—Mr. W. T. Porter. the excellent scenic-painter of the Opera-house, will have a benefit there to morrow evening, and as he is a most worthy man and an excellent painter, we hope he will have a large audience, which he richly merits.

SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ALUMNI or THE WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL - The Alumni of the Woodward High School held its Sixth Annual Reunion at Pike's Operahouse last night. A supper was given in one of the upper apartments, and a ball in the concert-room. Appropriate toasts were read, and a number of speeches made.

WALNUT HILLS RAILSOAD .- The Directors of the Madison ville Turnpike Company have agreed to the propositions of Mr. Kilgour, in reference to the proposed rallroad to Walnut Hills, and it only now remains for the County Commissioners to act in the premises, when Mr. K. will at once commence making the necessary arrangements with the prop-erty-holders to secure the completion of the

STABBING AFFRAY AT THE LOEWEN GARDER.—A man named Henry Nappertz was
severely stabbed in the back, in an affray at
the Loewen Garden, on Vine-street, between
Twelfth and Thirteenth, night before last.
Yesterday Licutenant Habekatte, of the
Bremen-street Station-house, arrested two
men, Peter Mueller and Henry Bender, who,
it is alleged, committed the offense, and they
are now at the station-house awaiting an
examination before Judge Lowe. The
wound was carefully dressed, and it is believed that it will not prove fatal. The parties were inobriated at the time, and before ties were inobriated at the time, and before

Difficulty Among soms Sponting Men— A Trie in Limbo.—Night before last a party of three, consisting of Mr. Irwin, an actor, Harry Simmons and Isaiah L. Smith, were larry Simmons and Isaiah L. Smith, were engaged in playing a game of poker, in the room of the former, in the International Hotel, when the latter staked the sum of \$80, but, discovering that he would lose, picked it up, and attempted to run out the door, but was seized by the other two, and the money taken away from him. Yesterday he caused a warrant to be issued, and both Irwin and Simmons were arrested on a charge of robbery. They, on the other hand, claim that one-half of the money was returned, and they have caused his arrest on a charge of periods. charge of perjury. The affair will proba-

Police Court.—Judge Lowe disposed of thirty-two cases in the Police Court yester-day, of which the following are the most John Vogel, who, it is alleged, stole five air of shoes from G. L. Buhrman, was com-

mitted in default of \$300 for his appearance James Clark, for stealing a coat from Geo. leed, was sent to the chain-gang for six

Michael Collins, for petit larceny, was sentenced to the chain-gang for four months.

Thomas Derrick, for appropriating a doormat belonging to Thos. Grogan, was sentenced to four months on the chain gang.
Joanna Sullivan and James Turney, for
vagrancy, were sent up for thirty days each.

COUNTY MATTERS .- The County Commis sioners, at their session yesterday, passe the following orders: To Geo. Y. Kestner brooms and brushes for Hamilton County Jail, \$10 70; J. H. Scott, for bridge near Scott's Mill, Colerain-pre, \$26 40; Joseph

Ingersoil, bridge below Miamitown, White-water Township, \$20.

Messrs. Ridgeway and Goepper were ap-pointed appraisers of the county-jail property, in connection with Messrs. Torrence and Wassney of the City County

Weasner, of the City Council.

The resignation of Jacob Jacobs, Superintendent of the County Work-house, was received, and Benjamin Brown was appointed in his place, at a salary of \$600 per annum. The change will take place on the 1st of January.

J. Hurley, H. Yeager and Pat. Leary were discharged from jail.

"A Thine of Beauty is a Joy Forever."
But a few short days, and the "Heart of the Andes," that great triumph of American art, will leave our city—probably for ever. If there are any, and we doubt not there are too many, even of the lovers of the beautiful, who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of section it. who have not avalled themselves of the op-portunity of seeing it, we say, go at once. Such a glorious transcript of scenery, de-scribed by Humboldt as perhaps the grandest in the world, has never yet been produced by any master, ancient or modern; and it re-mained for the leading genius of the Ameri-can school of art (the youngest but most promising of our age) to accomplish this great triumph. Those who know this picture best will agree with us, that it is not sufbest will agree with us, that it is not sufficient to see it once; it must be seen again and again, in order to obtain even a mod-erate notion of the marvellous knowledge of nature displayed by Mr. Church.

SHERIPT'S SALES.—E. T. Carson, Deputy Sheriff, yesterday sold the following prop-erty to satisfy executions: Eighteen and one-fourth acres, estate of Oliver Langdon, Spencer Township, valued at \$143 33 per acre, and sold to John E. Bell for \$05 56; total, \$1.743 97.

Lots 1 to 12, in E. & F. Avery's subdivision twelfth fractions

ion, twelfth fractional section, being 25 feet front on Russell-street and 166 feet deep, appraised at \$10 per front foot, and sold to John E. Bell for \$6 57 per foot.

Lot No. 1, north-east corner of Sycamore and Lower market, 35 on the former and 38 feet on the latter represent at \$2.00 and to the latter represent at \$2.00 and the latter represent

Lot No. 1, north-east corner of Sycamore and Lower market, 35 on the former and 38 feet on the latter, appraised at \$6,000; sold to John C. Fledeldy for \$7,100.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, being 20 feet on Sycamore-street by 70 feet deep, appraised at \$7,900, and sold to John C. Fledeldy for \$4,656 67.

Lot on the south side of Fifth-street, between John and Smith, being 20 by 100 feet, appraised at \$9,200, for ground and improvements sold to Arnold Steffins for \$2,300.

Lot in Seventeenth Ward, being 101 24 of the original plat of Lewistown, and being 30 feet front on Main-street and extending back 155 feet to High-street, valued at \$3,500; sold to Francis Noshong for \$2,300.

Lot No. 10 of Woodward Free-grammar School subdivision, being 20 feet front on Sycamore-street by 20 feet deep, appraised at \$1,500; sold to J. C. Tullus for \$1,000.

Leasebold lot, south-east corner of Linn and York-streets, being 40 feet square, appraised at \$390; sold to Herman Rehser for \$533 34.

Lecture of Miss Emma Harding

Miss Emma Hardinge delivered alecture at the Unitarian Church, corner of Fourth and Race-streets, last night, on the subject of establishing a home for the reformation of Magdalenes. The cdifice was compactly filled, and the speaker succeeded in interest-ing the sudience during the hour and threeand the sudience during the hour and these-quarters which she consumed in delivering her address. She appears carnest in her ef-forts and devoted to the cause of the eleva-tion and reformation of the fallen of her sex; and this amply compensates for all the faults in her elecution.

She said that we must not rush headlone into reform, but calmly consider every step before we take it. Nothing should be done without calm reflection and a careful calculation of all the results that may accrue. Her object was to induce society to stretch forth its hand and rescue those of her sex who have fallen, and who are now outcasts, as well as those who may hereafter become so. In this work several objections and ob-stacles presented themselves. It was said that these females—these women of the town—were irreclaimable, that no matter what was done or what inducements were held out, the fascinations of their dreadful life were sure to hurry them downward to

But this was only imaginary. She had yet to learn of one created thing, even the numblest animal, that God formed for destruction. But to whom shall the Magda-lene fly? She is cast off by her sisters, and those females who would cheerfully stretch forth the hand of friendship to the man who had brought ruin and desolation upon her, would turn away with scorn and contempt from his victim. Let it be remembered that in all crimes against chastity there must be two criminals.

two criminals.

The second objection is, that Magdalenes are necessary members of society—that if they were taken away, no house would be safe from ruffianly attack, no virtue ashield against violence. This objection, too, was without validity. Man possessed large destructive and the second seco

out validity. Man possessed large destructiveness; yet no one ever proposed to have appointed victims to satisfy his desires. Each individual possessed the organ of acquisitiveness; but there were no houses crected on purpose to permit him to commit legalized robbery. We must not look to legislation; legislators are too frequently of that class of persons who, in their pride and strength, trample frail women down.

The crime against women has always existed. It must have originated in the age when might was the only standard of right, and when the strong man regarded the inmates of his harem as so many tributes to his power. As society became more civilized, the system of polygamy was introduced. But it was not till the great founder of the Christian Church appeared, that female slavery received a rebuke, and the propersystem of marriage was instituted. The climate of the North was to was instituted. system of marriage was instituted. The cli-mate of the North was favorable to virtue, and hence the practice of polygamy was abandoned in Europe.

The reign of mind is now superseding that of might, and now is the time to strike for the elevation of down readden to

for the elevation of down-trodden humanity. She did not demand what was popularly termed "women's rights," but God will require the talent back again, whoever its

possessor.
She had found the lowest animal capable of improvement by training, and she did not believe that humanity could be sunk so low as to be beyond reclamation. Let the proper means be employed, and every failen creature can be placed in that elevated position which God and Nature designed he or she should occupy. Let man place himself in the position of those fallen women; let him be the scoff of all his old companions; let every avenue to hopest employment be let every avenue to honest employment be shut out, every door be closed upon him; let him feel the pinchings of hunger, or be shel-terless amid storm and cold, and how much better would he be than those poor creatures in our streets? They sell their virtue for bread, and are unchaste for shelter; but man

has no such excuse.

Since her (the speaker's) childhood, she had been before the public, first, as a musician, and within the last three years as a public speaker. In her professional capacity she had bad frequent opportunities to observe these women. In her native country (England) they were permitted to go to all places of public amusement, free of charge, in order to induce men to go there. In Parls she found the "women of the town" places of public amusement, free of charge, in order to induce men to go there. In Parls, she found the "women of the town" still more wretched. Fully fifty every month—and their number is increasing—drown themselves in the Seine. Who can imagine the wretchedness of those who, driven to desperation, throw off that life destined for a better purpose? In Afferica hospitality is extended to every class event. hospitality is extended to every class, except the Magdalene; but for her there is no kind word—no offer of protection—no sheller. If one attempted to reform, she could not obtain honest employment, without deceiving her employer, and then, if her real character became known, she would be at once east off, for what she has been, no matter how exemplary her conduct at the time. Then how shall she be reformed? You tell her to go to Jesus; but she will answer that she lives in the world, and must have bread But if every method of acquiring a liveli-hood by ordinary labor is shut out, is there

not some specialty at which she can find People buy goods, nornak by whose hands reopie buy goods, nor ask by whose hands they are manufactured; they purchase bou-quets, nor ask how chaste the one who ar-ranged them. Can they not be employed in manufacturing some thing which is neces-sary, and will command a price?

sary, and will command a price?

The raising of flowers was an ennobling pursuit. It cultivated the taste, elevated the character, and was conducive to cheerfulness and health; and she proposed to have a great reform-farm of this kind, where seeds could be cultivated and sold, as successfully and profitably as by the Shakers; where medicinal roots could be raised and prepared; where bouguets could he arranged; and cinal roots could be raised and prepared; where bouquets could be arranged; and where the lost ones could bury, in happy, cheerful pursuits, the bitter recollections of the past. Such an institution would be self-sustaining, as all institutions, to be flourishing, must be. Such labor would be well adapted to the object in view, and would fit those engaged in it to again go forth, regenerated, and such adepts, that their service would be indispensable.

To carry out her project, \$50,000 would be needed; but lest some one might suspect she appropriated the money to her own purposes, not one dollar should go into her

poses, not one dollar should go into her bands. In every fown she entrusted the funds raised to responsible parties; and, in Cincinnati, Mr. Conway and Mr. Lovell

would act as her agents.

After she had concluded, Mr. Conway delivered a brief address, and exhorted liberality. A collection was then taken, and a ality. A collection was then taken, and a considerable sum raised, and more prom-

THE levees of the little fairy, Dollie Dut-ton, close Tuesday evening. She gives levees this and every afternoon and evening to that time, at Concert Hall, Pike's Opera-house, commencing at three and half-pagt seven o'clock. They will doubtless be as fully attended as they have praviously been. The ladies are delighted with her.

We would again call attention to the sale of tine furs, at No. 56 Fourth-street, by Cooper & Stokes. The sale at ten o'clock presents a fine opportunity to get them at less than half their value, it being a fresh assortment and a large stock.

WALL-PAPER AND BUGGIES AT AUCTION,-At half past nine o'clock this morning, J. Graff & Co. sell by order of Court, at No. 283 Main-street, the entire stock of wall-paper; also tracks also, two buggies.

Fancy Goods at Aucries.—At seven o'clock this evening, J. Graff & Co. will sell at No. 18 East Fourth-street, a large variety of fancy goods, plated ware and French Chira, in separate pieces, &c. BEAUTIFUL NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FREE. This is a special invitation to the customers of Pendery & Co., tea dealers, north-west cor-ner of Fifth and Walnut-streets. Come one,

come all. THE reason why Steele sells new cloaks so low is very plausible. See advertisement, A SAYS INVESTMENT -- Advertising in the

DAILY PRESS.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH: CONGRESS--- SECOND SESSION.

WARHINGTON, December 27. SENATE—A number of petitions were presented. Mr. Rice presented a resolution, and asked for its reference to the select Com-mittee of Thirteen. It was so referred with-

out reading.

Mr. Green called for the order of the day—
Territorial business. A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide for the Territorial Government of Arizona, and taken up. Mr. Green explained the bill.

Mr. Brown moved to add a section that the act of the Legislature of New Mexico for the protection of slave-property, be in force in this Territory.

Mr. Trumbull moved to smead that the

sir. Trumball moved to amend that the law which was in force in the said Territory at the time of the annexation, remain in force until it becomes a State.

Mr. Doolittle said we had lived together for eighty years in peace. Peace was based on two ideas; first, that the Federal Government, and citizens of no selected live. ernment and citizens of non-slaveholding
states should make no aggression on
slavery in the States, and the other, that
neither the Federal Government nor the
citizens of the slaveholding States should make any aggressions, nor undertake to overthrow freedom in the States. If these, conditions were broken, there can not be peace. He said the Constitution was the peace. He said the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, of every State, and if the Constitution contains any language which would abolish that a State. He then referred to the Dred-Scott decision, and claimed that there was nothing in that decision to lead any one to infer that the Constitution establishes slavery in any Territory; nothing that justifies men in saving. ritory; nothing that justifies men in saying that the Constitution enters the Territory acquired from Mexico, and abolishes Mexi-can law and establishes a law guaranteeing

the right to take and hold slaves in this Territory.

He argued that if we should annex Canada, the Constitution had no power of its own force to repeal the law there in regard to slavery, which had been in force 100 years. He said the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Nicholson) had said there was great alarm at the South from the free State said he apprehended the time would come when the free States would attempt to amend when the free States would attempt to amend the Constitution so as to extinguish slavery. Why did not the Senator from Tennessee, if he wished to allay the alarm, quote in his speech part of the Republican platform, which declares an essential principle to be the maintenance of State rights, in order to maintain the balance of power, and de-nounces the invasion of any State, on no matter what pretext? Why did not the Sen-ator quote from the speeches of the President-elect, when he had declared, over and over again, that he did not intend or wish to inagain, that he did not intend or wish to in-

erfere with slavery in the States?

Mr. Doolittle then read from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, where he had declared he had no urpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere ith slavery in the States. He believed he had no lawful right to do

nor had he any inclination to do so. Mr. Nicholson said he had stated that the Republican party had expressed a determina-tion to regard the rights of Southern men in the States, but he laid down a general principle outside of the State which, if carried out, would destroy their rights in the

Mr. Doolittle said he understood the tleman to say that he apprehended the Re-publican party would so increase in power that at last it would amend the Constitution so as to destroy the rights of the South and

emancipate the slaves.

Mr. Nieholson said the policy and principles of the Republican party, if carried out, would extinguish slavery, and he had expressed the apprehension that if the power of the free States increased, and they intended to carry out their purpose; if would head to to carry out their purpose, it would lead to the ultimate extinction of slavery. Mr. Doolittle said the Republican party,

Mr. Doolittle said the Republican party, as he understood it, stood to protect and maintain the rights of Saues to all powers, not expressly delegated or necessary to carry into effect the powers delegated. It was fundamental with them to maintain the sovereignty of the several States, and the right to control all domestic institutions. He would undertake to say that no Republican expressed the desire or wish that the General Government has nower to interfere General Government has power to me General Government has power to me with slavery in the States. He knew there was a book published by an individual named Spooner that took the ground that the Constitution itself abolished slavery, but it found no supporters of any weight. It was precisely like that other fanatical idea and precisely like that other fanatical idea are not worthy of being followed. I appeal to my colleague (Logan), to withdraw his objection. Seward) had recommended the book. Did the Senator from Wisconsin mean that this was a forgery, or did he mean the Senator from New York had no weight. Mr. Doelittle said the Senator from Mis-

sissippi (Brown) recommended it. He be-lieved that the author was a man of sound sense, but what he (Doolittle) said was that the idea that the Constitution establishes or abolishes slavery had no shadow of founda-tion. The Constitution was formed by men who knew the meaning of the words they emplayed. They recognized the right of slaveholding States to persons held to service, and made it the duty of free States to deliver up such persons, but left each State sovereign over its own laws. The law of the slave States makes the slave States the slave Stat slave States makes the slaves property. The law of the free States does not make them property. The Constitution does neither With the idea that the Constitution establishes slavery, we can not have peace on the slavery question, and we may as well know it first as last. The people of the United States will never consent that the Constitution be so altered as to become by its own force a slavery-extending Constitution, but they do not put a construction upon it which

will make it abolish slavery in any State or Perritory.

We simply ask, that the Constitution stand

as our fathers made it, neither offering or denying, then we can have peace. He read again from Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show that he had no desire to infringe on the rights of the States. He said he desired to speak a few moments, on what was al-leged to be the causes of the existing agitareget to be the causes of the existing agita-tion—one was introduced by the Senator from Kentucky, which he very much re-gretted to see brought up. It was only recently that he had heard of it in connection with this controversy. It is thought some of the non-slaveholding States refuse to sur-render criminals. He said that it had gener-ally been admitted, as a rule, that if a crime ally been admitted, as a rule, that if a crime committed was a crime within the law of the State to which the criminal fled, then he

hould be surrendered, not otherwise.

He cited a case of Virginia refusing to deliver some negroes at an early day in the history of the country, and the case of the Governor of Kentucky. He said, lay aside the excitement on the negro question, and he did not think ten men on the floor would advocate the doctrine that a State could by Its own law, make what it concedes to be a crime, and can by its indictment establish of

necessity, the evidence of guilt as well as o The honorable Senator from Kentucky The honorable Senator from Kentucky said it was annoying. He knew it was annoying to have negroes kidnapped from Ohio and Indiana, and annoying to the slave-holders that their slaves may be enticed to run away, but there was a higher principle involved. Another cause of the trouble was said to be the non-rendition of fugitive slaves. He admitted the validity of the clause in the Constitution requiring rendition. He ad-Constitution requiring rendition. He admitted that was one of the clauses in the Constitution that he had sworn to support, but he must say that questions had arisen as to the construction of this clause. He believed that the Constitution should be strictly construed, and he thought it the duty of the States to make provision to faithfully carry into effect this clause of the Constitution, but he admitted with equal frankness that a but he admitted with equal frankness that a majority of the people of the United States thought Congress possesses the power to legislate to carry this into effect.

He said Mr. Lincoln was in favor of giv-

ing the South the Fugitive-slave Law, and read speeches to support the assertion. The South complains that they lose a great deal by fugitives, and few are reclaimed. This

arises from the fact that they possess a species arises from the fact that they possess a species of property with a will of its own, and legs of its own, and desire of its own to get away. This is no fault of ours, and the North is not responsible for that. The Senator from Virginia (Mason), holding that a few years ago Virginia lost annually \$100,000, and he believed she lost the sake of argument, Virginia had about 5,000,000 alayses worth about ginia had about 5,000,000 slaves, worth about \$800 at least, before the panic, making \$45,-000,000. The loss of \$100,000 is only onefortisth of one per cent., or about one quarter of a mill on the dollar. This is less than the risk incurred in any other species of property risk incurred in any other species of property in the United States. Suppose the people of the border States resolve themselves into an insurance company, how small would be the premium to cover the loss, and special prosperity has special advantages. It has advantages of representation. Is it strange that such property should be subjected to peculiar risks? What will those gentlemon gain by severing the bonds of union if they run these slight risks now? What risk will run these slight risks now? What risk will they run when the Northern States will be under no obligations to return their property? Would ten per cent, cover the loss of the State? Let the bond of the Union be broken.

State? Let the bond of the Union be broken, and slave property would of necessity rotiro from the border.

He said the Abolitionists of the North stand looking with anxiety, and praying that the Union may be dissolved, that the North shall no longer be compelled to return fugitives. They know what the effect would be, and desire dissolution. They know that the time is coming when the slave population of some of the slave States will preponderate, so that the physical rower will preponderate, so that the physical rower. will preponderate, so that the physical power of the State will no longer keep them in subjection, and they want the Union broken up, so they may arm the Federal Government and not be called upon to put down insurrection. They are as anxious for dissolution as the extremists in the Gulf States. He said there was one other matter which he wished to refer to. The Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and of every State, any State law to the contrary notwithstanding. Every citizen of the United States, therefore, holds double allegiance to the Federal Government; also to the State, and may be guilty of treason against either or both. If Congress goes beyond the Constitution in enacting a law, the law is null and void; and if the State makes a law against the Constitution of the United States, it is also null and void.

Mr. Renigning asked if a cityen good by

it is also null and void.

Mr. Benjamin asked if a citizen could be placed in conflict between these two; if so, he must, of necessity, be guilty of treason to one or the other, and be hanged any way.

Mr. Doollitle said he could not. There was no act of a State making treason which is in conflict with the United States Constitution. It does not make treason though the State declares it so.

Mr. Benjamin asked what advantage that

Mr. Benjamin asked what advantage that could be to the citizens? Mr. Doolittle said the citizen must act at his own peril. He went on to argue that it was not in the power of the citizens of a was not in the power of the citizens of a State to annul an act of Congress. If a motion can dissolve the connection of the Federal Government, if one State can second from all the rest, then all the rest can second from the one which gives power to expel a State; so the right of secasion involves the right of expulsion. He referred to the War of 1812, and the Hartford Convention, and said if the doctrine was correct the New England States could have resolved. the New England States could have resolved themselves out of the Union and gone over to the enemy and taken the fortresses in Boston harbor and other forts, and turned our own guns against us; or, if now in time of peace, Pennsylvania should withdraw, she could cut off all the mail-routes, and we could not go from New York to Virginia without crossing a foreign country, and so

with Illinois.
Further discussion ensued between Mesers.

Green and Doolittle, when the Senate adjourned till Monday. HOUSE-Hon. Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, rising to a personal explana-tion in relation to a special dispatch in a border paper, said that it appears, upon in-vestigation, that the Indian Trust Bonds were stelen for the use of the Central Breckinridge Committee during the late Presiden-

Mr. Morris, of Ill., rose to a question of order, saying that it had heretofore been de-cided that a newspaper article was not a privileged question.

Mr. Logan—"My colleague was treated in an indifferent manner."

The Speaker—"I am sorry if that is true."

ald's dispatches, and likewise that in the New York World, of December 24, in which New York World, of December 24, in which it is stated that the robbery of the Interior Department has caused some speculation in Washington, and it is thought by some who are deemed au fait, that the defalcation of bonds has been going on since the commencement of the Presidential campaign; that the Reschington Club and Secretary that the Breckinridge Club and Secretary Cobb knew exactly how these securities were to be used, and for what purpose these bonds were deposited as collateral to raise money in behalf of the Breckinridge

Mr. Stevens said his attention was called to these dispatches last evening, and they seem to be a matter of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of the House.

It was his fortune to be Chairman of the Breckinridge Club, and be did his entire

duty, according to the best of his ability, in the premises. His heart was in the business for he believed he was striking a blow for the boner of his country and the prosperity of its institutions; but these were most false of its institutions; but these were most false and calumnious assertions on the integrity of the Club. Although he might not be known to fame, for twenty years he had gone through many perils and faced death in the discharge of his duty. He repeated, in the presence of the men who knew the fants, who had seen him in the Valley of Mexico, in the van of the victorious legions, he did his part to plant our banner on the palaces of the Montezumas. He bore the wounds of the Montezumas. He bore the wounds of the service which, physically, had broken him down. He had in the North-west faced a most savage foe, and on the Pacific exerted his utmost energy to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. He repeated here, it was a most false and malicious slander prop-agated on an honorable body of men, and agated on an honoranie body of men, and which required a most severe rebuke. He never knew these bonds had existence till the fict of the robbery was made known this morning. He called on the Chairman of the Select Committee asking him to probe this matter to the bottom, so that panish-ment may fall on the suilty.

or the Select Committee asking him to probe this matter to the bottom, so that junishment may fall on the guilty.

In relation to the article in the Boston Herald, the speaker said it appears on investigation, the young gentleman informed him to-day that these words were interpolated in Boston, showing a disposition to break down an organization supposed to be adverse to that of the editor in the World. The words "it is thought," appear in connection with the slander, and this is to insure the reputation of honorable men, who were exposed to the irresponsible attacks of the foul and fifthy herd of men who endeavor to cast their slime on men on whom they are not worthy to look. It is the duty of the committee, if they can, to stop this defamation of character.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said that Mr. Stevens called on him this morning and expressed his desire that the subject be thoroughly investigated. He had, as the Chairman, informed him that he had no control over the matter, but would lay the matter before the Select Committee, having them to determine what was proper to be done in the premises.

Mr. Bocock asked and was excused from

done in the premises.

Mr. Bocock asked and was excused from service on the Committee, saying that its business should be promptly transacted, and he was liable at any time to be called from the city.

Mr. Stanton objected to the Committee itting elsewhere than in Washington. The Select Kansas Committee was the only

Mr. McClernand said there must be some special reason for him to vote for such per-

mission.

Mr. Morris replied that he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, who suggested that the committee might have to hold a session at some other ont than this. It would not now be proper o give an explanation. He asked the House o confide in the discretion of the committee. After some further conversation the resolution was adopted with an amendment respecting the pay of the reporter.

The House went into committee, and took up the Indian Appropriation Bill.

It frequently appeared that there was no quorum present, and it was finally agreed that the bill should be reported to the House on Monday, to which day the House ad-

Washington, Washington, Washington, December 27.—The House Select Committee on the crisis to day rejected Mr. Rust's proposition, which has been long under consideration, by a vote of twelve against fifteen. All the Republicans and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voted in the negative.

negative.

This proposition was for the extension of the Missouri Compromise-line to the Pacific. Slavery south of it to be protected while in a territorial condition, but States formed on either side to be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people may Mr. Barstow offered a proposition. The roposition of Mr. Nelson is next in order. The dispatch from Charleston relative to

The dispatch from Charleston relative to Major Anderson's movements, created intense and teverish excitement in Congress and throughout the city.

Col. Myers and Capt. Donivan, of South Carolina, and Maj. Wayne, of Ga., have resigned their offices in the army. The last named will accept the post of Adjutant-General of his State.

The Postoffice Department continues to receive resignations of Postmusters in South Carolina, who give as their reasons that they are out of the Union.

Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., has been appointed.

Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., has been appointed on the House Committee to investigate the facts connected with the abstraction of bonds, in place of Bocock, resigned. They may hold some of their meetings in New York.

York.
The address proposing a Convention of
the border States in Baltimore, mests with
general approval from the Representatives
therefrom, and has already obtained numer-

our signatures.

The Administration having received a dispatch to-day, relative to Maj. Anderson's movements, a Cabinet meeting was called which remained in session for several hours, and adjourned till eight o'clock this evening. The South Carolina Commissioners so far The South Carolina Commissioners so far have received no encouragement as to being received in an official capacity. The more probable report is that their case will be submitted to Congress by the President. They do not apprehend an immediate termination to their business, as they have bired private quarters with the privilege of retaining them till the Fourth of March.

A privated givenlay had have bessed for a

retaining them till the Fourth of March.

A printed circular had been issued for a caucus to-morrow night, for the conservative members of Congress, for a consultation on the affairs of the Union. The invitation is to members from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

lows. h Immonse Meeting at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, December 27.—An immense meeting was held to day opposite the Courthouse, relative to the removal of ordnance to the South. Gen. Wm. Robinson presided, Several speeches were delivered. Among others one by Gen. J. K. Morehead, member of Congress from this District.

of Congress from this District.

Resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, declaring loyalty to the Union and ability to defend ourselves against the enemies of the Union; deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under Government orders, however inconcerns. ence with the shipment of arms under Gov-ernment orders, however inopportune or impolitic the order; deploring the existence of the state of things, in connection with the administration of important departments of the public service, as to have shaken the confidence of the people of the free States; that while Pennsylvania is on guard at the Federal Canital this has considered. that while Peansylvania is on guard at the Federal Capital, it is her especial duty to look to the fidelity of her sons, and in that view call on our President, as a citizen of the Commonwealth, to see that the Republic receives no detriment at his hands; that it behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any wise countenancing revolt of any State, against the authority of the Constitution and laws of the Union.

A dispatch from Hon. Robert McKnight was read, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for the suspension of the shipment of the guns until further advices from the War Office. It was approved.

Action of the Illinois Democratic State Committee-Scanter Baker on the Union. Springerinto, I.L., December 27.—The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention, to be held in this city on the 16th proxime, to confer as to the existing national crisis, and to adopt some line of policy relative thereto. Senator Baker was publicly received by

his friends this afternoon, at the Court-bouse. The hall was densely crowded. In an address, occupying three quarters of an hour in delivery, he expressed an earnest devotion of himself and constituents to the Union; scouted the idea of an independent Passife, Ramblia and dealered emphasically Pacific Republic, and declared emphatically that the Union must and would be preserved, and the Federal laws executed both in the North and in the South. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Mr. Summer on Lafayette.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—An immense audience gathered in Concert Hall, this evening, to fisten to Mr. Summer's oration on Lafayette. His remarks on freedom of speech, and denunciatory of slavery were well received. A large force of police were present to preserve order, but there were no riotous demonstrations. Complimentary Dinner to Gov. Banks.
Beston, Desember 27.—At a meeting of leading citizens of all parties, in this city, at the Revere House, Mayor Lincoln presided

A committee of twenty-five was appointed to invite Governor Banks to a public dinner before his departure for the West, and a committee of twelve was appointed to pro-cure a substantial testimonial of the esteem of the citizens of the State. Union Meeting at Memphis.

Memphia, Tenn., December 77.—An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day. Addresses were made by Neill S. Brown and others. Resolutions were

passed opposing State secession and coer-cion, and in favor of a Convention of the Southern States to demand their rights, and if then refused, to take action. Extra Session of the Kentucky Legisla-ture, Louisville, December 27. — Governor

Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature for the 17th of Janu-ary, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

Louisville, December 27-P. M.—River stationary, with nine feet in the Canal.

Pirrsause, December 27-P. M.—River six feet eight inches, by the pier-mark, and falling very slowly. Weather cloudy.

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association I then Important if True.

To the Believe of the Losin Press.

It has transpired (by mintake, we presume,) that at the time the nomination of Mr. Chas. B. Ellis for the office of Recording

he was liable at any time to be called from the city in consequence of business engagements.

Mr. Chas. B. Kliis for the office of Recording Secretary, on the Independent Ticket was made, the gentleman was not a member of the Association. This comes with a very leave to rit during the sittings of the House, either in this city or ensewhere, as may be deemed advisable, and employ a stenographer at a rate of compensation not exceeding that paid for the reports for the Congressional Glock.